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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1871. NO. 83.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

NO CHANGE IN THE PRINCES CONDITION.

Ministerial Crisis in Spain.

Royal Belligerents.

LONDON, December 13.—A special from St. Petersburg states that yesterday the Czarewitch Alexander, in a quarrel, assaulted Prince Dereusa, the German Minister, when friends interfered and the parties were separated. The incident caused great excitement, although there is no reason to apprehend any interruption of the good relations between Russia and Germany, as the quarrel is believed to be wholly personal.

A dispatch by telegraph, of the line of the Southern India Red Sea cable, announces the successful observation of the total eclipse of the sun in the Southern Hemisphere.

Another Ministerial Crisis in Spain.

MADRID, December 13.—There is a rumor that a ministerial crisis is approaching, and that the dissolution of the Cortes is imminent.

Gravity of the Symptoms in the Case of the Prince Unabated.

LONDON, December 13.—The latest bulletins this afternoon state that the Prince has been very unquiet all afternoon. The gravity of the symptoms is unabated.

LONDON, December 13.—There is a feeling in some circles that the official bulletins have represented the case of the Prince of Wales to be worse than it really is, in order to rouse sympathy for the Prince and make him popular.

BOMBAY, December 13.—The Parsees of this city have offered prayers for the restoration of the health of the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, December 13, 11 P. M.—A bulletin issued from Sandringham at 10 P. M., by the physicians in attendance upon the Prince of Wales, says His Royal Highness has passed a less unquiet evening. Unofficial dispatches from Sandringham, however, are unfavorable. The lung symptoms are reported to be most distressing.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, December 13.—The British Foreign Office has sent instructions to all its agents abroad to investigate the organization of various branches of the International Society in the countries to which they are respectively accredited, and report them to the Government.

The strike of telegraph operators is dying out. The men are returning to work in all the principal cities, without accomplishing their object, and the movement has proved a failure.

PARIS, December 13.—An accident caused by a collision occurred to-day to the Boulogne tidal train on the Northern Railroad, near Surnilliers. Seven persons were injured, and a locomotive destroyed.

LONDON, December 13.—A party of observers of the total eclipse of the sun in the Southern hemisphere report that the photographs the Corona obtained are perfect, and the result must be conclusive of several points regarded by modern astronomers as needing more thorough demonstration.

The Stock Markets.

LONDON, 4:30 P.M., December 13.—Consols, 92¼, money; 92¼@92⅜ account; 5-20s, '62, 92½; 5-20s '65, 93½; 5-20s, '67, 96⅜; 10-40s, 91⅝.

PARIS, December 13.—Rentes 56f. 90c.

LIVERPOOL, December 13.—Cotton: middling uplands 10d.; red winter wheat 11s 7d; flour 25s; cheese 62s.

THE WHARTON TRIAL.

Further Evidence for the Prosecution.

ANNAPOLIS, December 13.—In the Wharton trial, Deputy Marshal Frey testified that he purchased a little drug of the circumstances of Ketchum's illness; that she purchased tartar emetic during that time; that she intended to go to Europe, but would not till the matter was closed up. She offered him a roll of money as a present, which he declined. In a subsequent conversation with Mrs. Wharton, witness questioned her closely about the purchase of tartar emetic, and whether it was kept where servants had access to it. She stated that it was purchased by herself, kept in her pocket, and no servant could get it. During the conversations, which occurred four or five times, Mrs. Wharton said that "old gentleman Ketchum" was peculiar in the habit of drugging himself, and he might have taken tartar emetic by mistake. In a conversation between Friday night and Sunday she again insisted on giving him money. At this time she had no expectation that it would be a dollar bill which she offered, telling him to buy himself a present.

S. D. Leroy testified to Ketchum's passport making Ketchum a sanguine of brown stout on Tuesday afternoon, and that she said he took it.

RAILWAYS.

MODIFICATION OF THE FREE PASS SYSTEM.

ST. LOUIS, December 13.—A meeting of the rail road men, representing quite a number of western roads, was held in this city yesterday to modify the evils of the free pass system. It was decided that the usual reciprocal annual passages between officers of the companies interested be given. Passes to traveling agents, or employees of other roads, shall be granted only on a letter from the President or other managing officer, for each particular case, and only for traveling purposes. Half-fare tickets to clergymen shall be issued only to those living on the line of the road, and having no other occupation than that of preaching. Passes for purely charitable purposes may be given; all passes to be signed by the officer authorized to issue them, they leaving us to look after our side of the question, and so again. We are, therefore, by the laws of trade, compelled at the present, to seek only for such a fair adjustment of rates as will allow us to meet them with more favorable terms than rivals. In the near future our demands—their demands—will be a cheap rate, if not met over your road, then with others.

We do not, cannot hold a monopoly of this trade; nor does your road hold that of receiving and importing trade under oppressive control. We have already decided to offer the same facilities for packing, &c., ruinously depreciated; a treatment that our manifested sympathy for parties in the oil warfare nor did we expect.

We also beg leave here to affirm, that, aside from our contracts, we cannot asse—his advance on our sale prices, and in the nature of the case we must demonstrate to the world that we have a right to exist out of existence all and every margin of profit heretofore existing.

But there is a wider and more comprehensive view of this subject; there is a more, much more serious aspect than the mere tariff of rates involved in this discussion. The result of this conference is anxiously awaited by the business men of Pittsburgh as developing and confirming the policy which is to govern the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company as contrasted with the Pennsylvania Central. If this is maintained, then that policy will be interpreted as inimical to and incompatible with the manufacturing interest, and that interest will be compelled to seek other and more liberal alliances. Your company cannot but be aware of the very suggestive fact that the Pennsylvania Central have reversed their policy, and that they now pride themselves that during last year they have doubled the tonnage of their road forty-eight per cent., with only a present increase of eight per cent. of revenue, which is the result of the reduction of rates. We have already decided to offer this same treatment during the present year, and will be by the Pittsburgh and the Wheeling and Pennsylvania Railroad Association, and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, no other connection; and by all these outlets the markets now occupied by us can be reached. The newly introduced process of washing, by which the waste coals of mines are utilized and rendered coals improved for the manufacture of iron, is already a powerful element in settling the basis of former valuations, and will largely limit the area of our sales, and especially so if excessive transportation rates come to its aid.

The growth of any particular trade comes with it as many incidental expenses, and as additional sources of revenue, that we feel ill seeking the fostering care of your great corporation in behalf of our trade, we are seeking and consulting the highest interests of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, while at the same time we offer you a trade, which, under a wise and economical management, promises the most encouraging financial returns. Take the following statement as the basis of our calculation: To say nothing of the coal, ore, limestone, sand and lime trade, we affirm, if our coke is promptly moved, our rolling stock taken care of, we can say to the Fort Wayne Railroad Company their cars will be promptly returned on the most favorable terms in the near future our demands—their demands—will be a cheap rate, if not met over your road, then with others.

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The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1871.

THE United States Senate is unquestionably an important body,—until late years it was frequently called the highest body, in dignity and ability, of any country. But it is seldom called so now. It does not, however, hesitate to arrogate to itself powers not before considered as belonging to it. The latest instance of this sort of thing was its interference with the President in the matter of Secretary of State. On previous occasions it has kindly taken the President under its wing, but we believe this is the first attempt to interfere in Cabinet affairs. Mr. FISH having remained much longer than he intended, arranged with the President to retire, and the President no doubt had determined on his successor; when Senators, having heard of it, virtually told Mr. FISH he must not resign, and the President that there must be no successor for the present. The thing was offensive, and had the appearance of unwillingness to trust the President to do what belonged to him exclusively to do. It is well known that the President has been at different times not a little embarrassed by the arrogance of the Senate, and we may safely assume that this fresh manifestation is not calculated to mend matters.

THE Commissioners appointed under the Treaty of Washington for the settlement of the Alabama claims, assemble in Council at Geneva to-day; in which connection it is proper to observe that Messrs. EVARTS and CUSHING, of counsel for the United States, have supplemented their verbal denial (reported by telegraph at the time), of the statement made by the New York *Post* and other papers, that they were dissatisfied with Mr. BANCROFT DAVIS's preparation of the case, by a written communication in which they say that, after a thorough examination, it has their unreserved approval as a very complete and able presentation of the matter in controversy; to which they add that they entertain the most sanguine confidence will come to the American side of the question from the selection of counsel not having been completed at an earlier date. The result of the conference will of course be awaited with the deepest interest, but there is not the slightest reason for supposing that the interests of the country will be allowed to suffer, either from lack of ability in its agents, or from want of united action in the conduct of the case.

A CURIOUS bit of personal history has recently been given to the public in the printed "Recollections" of General GEORGE SANDERSON, of Ohio, who died a few months ago. The General was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was present at General HULL's surrender of Detroit. For this act, it will be remembered, he was two years after tried by a court-martial and sentenced to be shot: the execution of the sentence, however, being remitted by the President in consideration of his age and revolutionary services. Since the death of General HULL, which occurred in 1825, a considerable modification of public opinion concerning this transaction has taken place; historians being generally agreed that the difficulties which surrounded him were so great as to explain his surrender without the imputation of either treason or cowardice. General ANDERSON accounts for it on the ground that HULL was an imbecile, caused by the excessive use of ardent spirits, and states that even on the day of capitulation he was deeply under the influence of liquor. This opinion exactly coincides with that of JOHN BROWN, of Harper's Ferry memory, who was also present at the surrender; a mere boy, it is true, but with the observation and insight of a man. He was at that time acting as a cattle drover in his father's employ, the latter having a contract to supply a certain number of beeves to the American volunteers. JOHN BROWN often, in conversation with his friends concerning his earlier experiences, mentioned the beastly state of intoxication in which he had more than once discovered General HULL, and he always believed that, had the American commander been a sober man, he might have extricated himself and re-established his communications with comparatively little difficulty.

AMONG the objections which the New York *Tribune* marshals against the adoption of the postal telegraph system, is the following; which would seem to be as complete a miscarriage in the way of argument, as was the telegram therein referred to in the matter of news:

> "The Government, pays nothing for the blunders or peculations of its mail builders; Hiram A. Sago, you stole one to-morrow through the loss and non-delivery of your letters, and it lungs at your petition for redress; the Western Union must pay for every blunder or error, no matter how innocent, so that a father of a girl at boarding-school, who lately received a dispatch from the principal which read, 'Your daughter had a child last night,' when it should have read *child*), made the company pay smartly for its operator's error. Just fancy that father appealing to the Postmaster General for smart money in such a case, and imagine the horse-laugh which would be the only response!"

It is perhaps a sufficient answer to the above to remark that the amount which the Western Union Telegraph Company annually pays for mistakes of this character is very small, and that the "blunders and peculations" committed by persons connected with the postal services are comparatively few. Moreover, the argument of the *Tribune*, if valid at all, is equally so with reference to the governmental postoffice system as to the postal telegraph system, and calls for the abolition of the one in the same breath in which it objects to the establishment of the other. Standards of value and of criticism, however, are not to be judged by occasional failures. Where one letter fails promptly and properly to reach its destination, a hundred thousand move swift and straight to their end; where one telegraphic message is bungled or delayed, a myriad go with accuracy and dispatch. So far as the Postoffice Department is concerned, the wonder is that, considering the enormous amount of business transacted, and the immense extent of country which its operations embrace, the ratio of losses and the imperfections of management are so small. Out of upwards of two millions of money orders sent through the Postoffice and paid last year, for instance, none were lost, and the payment of only thirty was claimed to have been fraudulently or improperly obtained. Could private enterprise have matched this in the matter of celerity and safety? Compared with the management of corporations and companies of private stockholders, the Government postal telegraph, wherever established, has resulted in increased reliability with decreased rates of toll. In every country where it has been fairly tried, the policy of governmental control has been fully vindicated. Dumb proof is better than the most eloquent theorizing; and never, from the time of SYLLOX until now, did the noisiest railing avail to drive the steel from off the bond.

A FAMOUS English judge is credited with the saying that in the last analysis the whole scope and object of government, with all its appurtenances and appliances, was simply to get twelve honest men into a jury box. The law has no terrors for a villain who knows that the jury which is to pronnce a verdict upon him is tarred with the same brush that has blackened him. The curb-stone constituency of TWEED could not be induced to find him guilty. Jurymen who have partaken of the pork may be set down as certain to acquit the thief who stole the hog. But when a dozen incorruptible men confront from the jury box a criminal at the bar, he usually knows his doom before the delivery of their verdict. The sacred importance of jury duty is therefore obvious. Jury lists generally embrace those citizens who, by reason of their intelligence, character and position, are supposed to be most deeply interested in the rendering of justice between man and man, and in the preservation of law and order in society. It is therefore by no means creditable to the patriotism and good citizenship of the respectable people of New York, that out of a panel of one hundred jurors recently drawn for the Court of General Sessions in that city, seventy-four preferred to pay a fine of one hundred dollars each, rather than perform the duties which they had been selected to discharge. There is no worse cowardice under the sun than that selfishness which shirks the performance of plain public duty, by reason of the private and personal inconvenience which may possibly attach to it. Except in the most extreme cases there should be no avoidance of jury duty; and especially should the system of imposing fines, merely, for refusal be abolished. To a rich man a hundred dollars is the veriest bagatelle, and he should not be permitted thus to escape the discharge of his obligations to society. A man who in these matters puts his personal interest before the public good, deserves to suffer a much more severe punishment than can be inflicted by the imposition of a fine. The penalty should be imprisonment, disfranchisement, or some other punishment carrying with it an equal stigma of shame. He who refuses to serve the State forfeits, in justice, the protection of the State, and sooner or later this country has got to recognize that truth. This cry of everybody for himself means simply the devil for us all, and the earlier that those who ought to attend to public affairs learn it, the more speedily shall we get a lasting and stable political reform.

MR. JOHN W. GARRETT'S RAILROAD.

THE remarkable ideas of Mr. JOHN W. GARRETT about managing railroads continue to attract attention. It is known that on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Road scarcely a manufacturing establishment of any considerable magnitude exists. His policy appears to be to crush out everything of the kind. Numerous instances of capitalists removing from that road to some other with a generous and enlightened policy might be cited. We can say to Baltimore without any fear of contradiction, that Mr. GARRETT's policy, so far as it relates to trade between that city and Pittsburgh, is destructive to the last degree. Take the oil trade, on which Baltimore counted with considerable confidence, and reasonably, too. Shippers here stood ready, and were even anxious, to ship oil to Baltimore and build up a regular and valuable trade there. Mr. GARRETT opened the road, but where were the cars? To accommodate the oil trade from Pittsburgh, one hundred and fifty cars a day were needed. But Mr. GARRETT appears not to have thought of this, for there were few cars. Had there been cars the experience of the first ten days proved that the disorganized condition of the road would have driven shippers away. Speedy and certain transportation is required for oil. The vast capital involved will not admit of delay, whereas the delays on Mr. GARRETT's road, to say nothing of the inevitable losses from collisions and breakages, would be absolutely ruinous. If the city of Baltimore experiences any disappointment concerning the oil trade, she may thank Mr. JOHN W. GARRETT. And these things are true in a very great degree of other branches of trade, concerning which Pittsburgh and Baltimore had mutual expectations. So inefficient has been the management of Mr. GARRETT that both Pittsburgh and Baltimore shippers have been compelled to order shipments away from his road to the rival route. We can state for a certainty that along this end of Mr. GARRETT's road there has been a very general collapse of expectation. As an instance, not less than six furnaces were projected at one locality, all of which have been abandoned in consequence of Mr. JOHN W. GARRETT's management of his road. All through the coal district capitalists have withdrawn from intended investments looking to immediate and extensive development, in consequence of Mr. JOHN W. GARRETT's policy. Never in the history of railroads has there been so complete a failure to fulfill promises; no instance can be found of so much disappointment and ruin in so short a time.

These remarks are introductory merely to the paper, printed elsewhere, read to Mr. JOHN W. GARRETT by the Pittsburgh Committee at the interview in Baltimore last week. Not only here, but along the line of the Mr. GARRETT's road, it will be read with interest.

COMMUNISTS IN NEW YORK.

New York is again the scene of discussion concerning the right of processions. The metropolis could not be regarded as complete without its representation of Communists, and, in fact, the order is fully organized there, with all its apparatus and arrangements for the revolution of our social state. Last Sunday they resolved to display their strength and enthusiasm for the edification and possibly for the terror of the Gothamites, and with the fine contempt of constituted authority characteristic of the class, entering upon their exhibition without the permission or in defiance of the prohibition of the chief of police, the procession was stopped and its leaders were arrested. Of course they were thus interfered with, and the Communists or at members of the International society, but as violators of long standing laws enacted for the protection of Sunday. The Internationals are indignant. As they are probably all, or nearly all, foreigners of recent arrival in the country, one can easily believe that their ideal of American liberty has been very rudely shaken. Thus practically to inform those lovely enthusiasts that they were still under the rule of law, and that other people besides themselves had rights here which they were bound, under penalties, to respect, was indeed "to throw mud into the heaven of their invention." No doubt, however, they find a grain of consolation in the discovery so disagreeably made, and feel that in the great Republic there is more need than they had fancied for their disinterested labors in behalf of human emancipation. They have accordingly announced their purpose to submit to no such absurd restrictions, and to have their procession at any rate on next Sunday. To reason with them about the impolicy or impropriety of their intended proceeding would be very absurd, as they are quite clear that the ideas and sentiments upon which arguments of the kind are founded. They have no conception of the educational uses of Sunday, and are quite incapable of either comprehending or respecting even the secular or worldly grounds on which well informed Americans of no decided religious convictions honor the observance of the day.

But it is rather surprising to see the degree of sympathy which the Sunday processionists enlist among a class from whom better things were to be expected. We allude especially to the German press of New York, and to a portion of the German press in some other cities. It may be that in this country we are in no immediate danger from International Communism, or from any other form of socialism. Individual life is so intense among us, the field for individual effort is so ample and the opportunities for individual success are so various and abundant, that no considerable number of the people are likely soon to be willing to accept any of those social theories which present such brilliant attractions to the European proletariat. Though all this is strictly true, it is equally obvious that with every year our protective advantages will become fewer, and that in the not distant future one of the great perils which lie before our democratic society, will be experienced as the discontent arising from the unequal distribution of property. The social question will assume a new phase, or rather an old problem will have to be solved again under Republican auspices and conditions. Universal education and the discipline of the mass of the population from childhood in the obligations of law may enable us to dispense with bayonets and cannon, but the experiment is yet to be made. Nobody proposes or would favor the adoption of legal measures against International or other Communists in this country, or would hinder them in the quiet propagation of their wild theories. We may, no doubt, safely receive and harbor the refugees of the Commune who come among us; but in the very beginning of their residence to encourage them in the violation of the law of the land, is about the worst possible lesson we could give them. The remark would seem too trite for utterance, if the course of certain German journalists did not imply their ignorance or oversight of the truth it expresses. Their language proves how far some of them yet are from the just apprehension of the responsibilities of their office, or even of good citizenship. They may allege in apology the disagreeable constraint imposed by our Sunday laws, but the apology is not only insufficient, but gives an air of puerility to their logic.

But if our Teutonic brethren are blameworthy in this matter, we must in candor confess that American editors are in fault that occasion has arisen for the discussion to which we refer. The relatively insignificant body of Communists in New York would probably not for many a day have thought of their objectionable demonstration if they had not been emboldened by the misplaced sympathy of a portion of the American press for Rossel, and the consequent denunciation of the French Government for his execution. Perceiving the estimation in which their late associate was held, and taking it for granted that the people would applaud their proceedings, the International Society got up a procession in honor of the victim. A catafalco, a blood-red banner and other signs of mourning were parts of the paraphernalia, by which they hoped to attract the public attention, and appropriate to themselves the sympathy lately excited for one of their leaders. The truth is, that of all the victims of the Commune not one more entirely deserved his fate than ROSSEL. From his first step in treason he knew what he had to expect in the contingency of failure, and deliberately assumed the risk. A thoroughly educated and most accomplished officer of brilliant courage, he disregarded the engagement of his oath, in mere disgust with the necessity under which the French Government submitted to its conqueror. Or rather, denying the necessity, he was in favor of fighting on at all hazards and in spite of the miseries in which his country was overwhelmed, and rather than give in, he joined the Communists for whose social theories and plans he had neither sympathy nor respect. To pardon such a man, and yet put to death multitudes of ignorant private soldiers for the same offense, would have been an outrage upon justice, and his punishment was, besides, necessary as a lesson to his class. In fact, from the narrative of his execution given in our issue of yesterday, it is manifest that he felt and owned the justice of his sentence. To make his fate the means of Communistic propogandism, is a mere piece of imposition.

THE GREAT WATER ROUTE.

Increase of Direct Traffic Between Europe and the Southwest.

Vigorous efforts are being made, in this country and in England, to resuscitate the direct trade between Liverpool and the Mississippi. Twelve or fifteen years ago the commerce, both in goods and passengers, was a considera ly extensive one, but various causes subsequently diverted the stream of traffic in other directions. Referring to the fleet of iron propellers engaged in carrying grain in bulk from New Orleans to Liverpool, the *Daily Courier* of the latter city in giving a description of the latest vessel launched, takes occasion to say:

> The rapid development of the railway system in the Northern States, in connection with the steam lines hence to Boston and New York, carrying emigrants to the far West and Southwest much quicker and even cheaper than they could get by sailing direct from Liverpool to New Orleans, and then by steamboat up the "father of rivers," and the "tapping" of the Mississippi traffic a thousand miles from its mouth, first began to divert the trans-Atantic traffic from the Crescent City, while the progress of the civil war in America almost cut it off entirely. The six years that have elapsed since the close of that great struggle have been quite advantageous to effect a great revival of the commerce between Liverpool and New Orleans, which seems the natural highway for emigration to Texas and the other great Territories added to the American Union in the Southwest, and now in course of development. Taking example from their Northern competitors, the Southern railway companies are offering great facilities for the rapid transfer of both passengers and goods from the coast to the interior and of produce in the other direction. With such vast and productive Territories to populate and with such overcrowded populations in European countries, struggling for elbow-room, there must naturally be a great and continued exodus in the direction indicated, and as the Mississippi route now is better known it cannot fail to become extremely popular.

Terrible Tragedy—Seventeen Persons Frozen to Death.

(From the St. Joe Herald.)

Gentlemen who have come down from Kansas City, St. Joe and Council Bluffs Road, yesterday, inform us that on Sunday last a terrible affair occurred in Saline county, Nebraska. A party of immigrants with their families were going from Lincoln in a westerly ward, when, the cold constantly increasing, they concluded to camp and light a fire. They were on a piece of high prairie, and several had with them any horse, but some three miles of was a piece of timber. After unhitching their teams the men started for this timber to procure fuel. Not returning for several hours, the women left their children and started to hunt them. They also had not returned by the next day the bodies of seventeen persons, who had perished from the intense cold, were found. The children who were left in the wagons were the only survivors of the party who had started to procure lumber in the Weed.

These are the meager particulars we have been enabled to glean of the affair, and we do not assume that they are strictly true. We shall probably learn the names of the unfortunate persons in a day or so.

A PROSPECT is on foot in New York for the establishment of a large bank of discount and deposit, without circulation of notes, to supply money for the necessary wants of business at a lower rate of interest than that which rules at present. The principal features of the plan are as follows: The capital to be forty millions of dollars, with power to increase to one hundred millions; seventy thousand shares dollars each, and none but citizens of the United States to be stockholders. No transactions to be had in foreign or domestic exchange, or the collection of money outside of the city of New York nor any dealing in securities other than those of the United States. No loans to be granted for a longer period than sixty days, nor loans on call, or on the bank stock, and no checks be certified unless the money is in bank. Any borrower to be permitted to pay his loan before maturity, less the unmatured interest. Every depositor to keep a permanent balance of not less than twenty thousand dollars, and no loans to be made except to those having accounts with the bank. The written particulars of every transaction to be open for the inspection of stockholders at all times. There are some other, but less noticeable original features in the plan, of the success and usefulness of which the originators of the idea, themselves among the leading financiers of New York, are said to be sanguine.

SOME time ago Henri Rochefort was reported to have said that France was a dunghill, spouting imperial fungi everywhere; adding that he expected yet to suffer the greatest ignomy of his life in being pardoned under an empire for the offense of which he had been convicted under a republic. Recent indications would seem to show that the first of these statements of the hot-blooded journalist has a considerable basis of truth, and the latter a strong air of probability. While it is not to impossible to separate the several threads of the tangled skein of plot and counter conspiracy which exists in that country, it is evident from the public telegrams which reach us of the condition of affairs, that a crisis of the gravest character is imminent, and that the chances of the Emperor's restoration are brightening daily. Something of this is of course due to the activity of the Bonapartist adherents, who in a quiet way have been tireless in their master's cause ever since his dethronement, but much of it is unquestionably owing to the vanity, selfishness and obstinacy of M. Thiers himself, and the succession of mistakes upon which these characteristics have impelled him. The operation of either of these causes is sufficient to have produced mischief. Their joint action and effect may therefore be imagined.

AT the banquet which Boston gave to Alexis, he of course had to make a speech, and here is what he said:

> *Gentlemen*—I thank you for the very kind manner in which you drank my health. I feel happy to be in the old city of Boston, the cradle of the American nation. [Applause.] The child or the infant which lay in that cradle has very soon, in a very short time, become the giant which all the nations are regarding, and that every nation desires to have for its friend. [Applause.] The presence of those illustrious men whose words make the best and most glorious pages of American literature, shows that the mind of the giant is here. Gentlemen, a long cheer for the prosperity of Boston.

And the Duke led with a fine cheer, in which the company again joined heartily. During the Duke's brief speech the greatest interest was manifested, and all seemed astonished at hearing him speak with such remarkable freedom and ease.

THE anti-Grant party don't grow much, if we are to believe what sympathizing papers say. For instance the Boston *Post* prints the following from Washington:

> "There is no concert of action among the elements of opposition to the Administration party. In fact, there is no well-defined antagonism to the Administration developed among Republican Senators and Representatives. There is much of threatened conflict among the Republicans, and some mutterings heard from them against the Administration, but no one takes the initiative in open, pronounced hostility to General Grant, save, possibly, Senators Sumner and Schurz. It is known that several other Republican Senators, and some Republicans in the House are opposed to the Administration, and they say they would gladly vote for another Republican nominee, but when called upon to give expression to their views they invariably dispose of it by saying, 'Wait until we see further.'"

SANDRINGHAM, where the Prince of Wales is lying ill, is in Norfolk, one of the eastern counties of England, about a hundred and twenty miles from London. The estate was purchased by the Prince soon after his marriage. Quiet and secluded, with plenty of game of every kind, and surrounded by loyal inhabitants, it is a delightful resort for retirement and pleasure. The Prince is lord of the manor and has the gift of the rectory in his own hands, which he recently bestowed upon one of his old and favorite tutors. The house is a splendid mansion, the Prince having laid out enormous sums upon it. It was here that royalty basked and enjoyed itself without having all its movements placarded in the papers.

UNDER the head of "a novel cure for consumption," the Indianapolis *Reading Journal* publishes the following: "A young lady of this city, sick with disease of the lungs was told that if she would get a young puppy and raise it the dog would take the consumption off her hands, and she would get well. She did so, and as the puppy grew in size it was found that the animal acquired a hacking cough, while the young lady grew rapidly better. In the meantime, however, she had become very much attached to her canine benefactor, and did everything that could be done for him. It was no use, however; consumption, the fell destroyer, had fastened upon poor Jack's vitals, and a few days since he passed in his checks. The young lady is in robust health, and firmly believes that the dog saved her life."

ONE of the events of this week in Baltimore has been the arrival, per steamer Berlin, of four Roman Catholic missionaries, who come from England (Middlesex, near London) to take charge of the missions among the colored heathen population, who are in a more benighted condition by far than the "Heathen Chinee." The Pope gave this mission to English clergymen because with England originated slavery, and His Holiness no doubt thinks it a good chance to make to the colored people *an amende honorable*. These missionaries are of the *amende honorable*. These missionaries are of the highest order, and occupy exalted positions in England, young men of culture and refinement—and are certainly deserving of great credit and every wish for success in their enterprise. The headquarters will, we believe, be near St. Inigoes.

IT is stated that Father McTierney, Secretary of Archbishop McCloskey, has been chosen to fill the new See lately erected in the State of New York. The three names of nominees sent to Rome for this bishopric were rejected. It is probable that the newly appointed bishop will be consecrated coadjutor of another bishop, and another appointment for the See thus made vacant will be necessary.

THE Philadelphia Union League is prosperous There are on the rolls 1,749 members. The income for the year ending December 1 was $112,696, which, with last year's surplus, shows a total of $143,296 41; expenses last year, $119,491 44; surplus present year, $23,805 11. The real estate, library, pictures, statuary, furniture, &c. all valuable, and the institution is growing in wealth, members and influence.

A METHOD is said to have been lately devised, by which the old and refuse vulcanized rubber can be mixed with fresh, in certain proportions, so as to convert the whole into one homogeneous and useful mass.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

In one spot in burning Chicago eight thousand stoves fused, and gunpowder is being restored to in order to rend them asunder.

A change is proposed in the rates of representation of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, so as to give two commissioners—a minister and an elder—for every 3,000 communicants or fraction thereof. This would make the assembly consist of 546 deputies.

It is decidedly singular that the letter M is not only the initials in the words "music" and "melody" but is also the first letter of a great number of the names of ancient and modern composers; for example, Marcelo, Monsigny, Mehul, Mozart, Martini, Mercadante, Meupon, Meyerbeer, Malibran, Mayseder, Mme. Musard Masini, Mattart, Mendelssohn, Masse, Moschelles, Membre, Marmet, etc.

A party of wits once stopped at a tavern. When the feast was over, one of the members called on the hostess. "Angelina," he said, "I am going to give you a lesson in astronomy. Have you not heard of the great Platonic year, when everything must return to its former condition! Know, then, that in sixteen thousand years we shall be here again, on the same day, and at the same hour. Will you give us credit till then?" The hostess, however, had her reply. "I am perfectly willing," she retorted, "but it is just sixteen thousand years since you were here before, and you left without paying settle the old score, and I will trust you on the new."

The surveyors of the Northern Pacific Railroad have finished the surveys of the Yellowstone Valley, and report that they have found a route through it exceeding their most sanguine expectations. Before many years there will undoubtedly be a large and prosperous settlement in that valley. It is said that there is as great an extent of good land land there as in the Sacramento Valley.

One of the most extraordinary plants of Jumea is one known as the common ball tree. It grows to the height of sixty feet, and its flowers are remarkable for their beauty and fragrance, and contradictory qualities. Its blossoms are of a delicious crimson, appearing in large bunches, and exhaling a rich perfume. The fruit resembles enormous cannon balls, hence the name. However some say it has been so called because of the noise which the ball makes in bursting. From the shell domestic utensils are made, and the contents contain several kinds of acids, besides sugar and gum, and furnish the material for making an excellent drink in sickness. But, singular as it may appear, this pulp when in a perfectly ripe state, is very fifty, and the odor from it is exceedingly unpleasant.

MRS. Partington says she does wish they would hurry up and pass the Silver Service bill in Washington.

A dun colored dog, with a very anxious look upon his countenance, daily watches the passengers as they alight from the cars at Baldwin, Mass., as though he expected somebody who never comes. The animal belonged to Mr. Earnest S. Merrill, one of the victims of the Revere disaster, and when young Merrill left home for the last time the dog left him at the depot.

A Scotch minister in a strange parish, wishing to know what his people thought of his preaching, questioned the sexton: "What do they say of Mr. ——, this predecessor). "O," said the sexton, "they say he is not sound!" "What do they say of the new minister?" (himself). "O," replied the sexton, "the, say he's all sound!"

PERSONAL.

Mr. Otway, M. P. for Chatham, England, late Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Great Britain, has resigned his position. In a recent speech he said: He had felt bound to tender his resignation, because he felt he could not conscientiously defend the policy of the British Government on the occasion of the claims set up by Russia to abrogate that portion of the Treaty of Paris which related to the neutralization of the Black Sea.

Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, after half a century's incessant legal warfare over her claims, has gained a crushing defeat the other day at New Orleans when the Court decided her an illegitimate child.

Considerable sensation was recently caused in literary circles by the publication of a letter from the divorced wife of Joaquin Miller, the somewhat famous author of "Songs of the Sierras," who, it will be recollected, failed to make a success of lecturing at his wife and three young children, the provision which he had promised. Mrs. Miller, who is said to be a beautiful and gifted woman, possessing marked literary talent, has now had taken under her care some what overhanging ledge, or had simply stepped near by at the time, and, while startled at the close display of lightning, was by that agency deflected upon the solid wall. If not, what is the explanation? Adjacent where the rock has scaled, the color shows to the depth of one-sixteenth to one-eighth of an inch, apparently at the closeness of its texture.

White barbarians are already destroying this natural curiosity. It affords a tempting mark to passing ramchmen, and it is fast being defaced by their wellaimed shots. Citizens are indignant at this vandalism that befouls the fairest monuments of civilization, chip of convenient projections, and paint their little names on the freshet rock beneath. What the superstition of red savage has preserved, the irrational iconoclasm of his white brother destroys.

BENT CO., COLORADO, August 21, 1871.

NOTE.—Since this paper was prepared, the writer has been told that a scientific party, among whom was Dr. Le Conte of Philadelphia, visited the Bear Rock in 1867, and expressed the opinion that it was the result of electricity.

No account of this curiosity, scientific or popular, has been published, so far as the writer knows.

A somewhat similar figure of another animal is said to exist on the rocks about fifty miles further up the same river.

Shocks to the System.

The first shock of winter tells tremendously upon enfeebled systems. Every one knows that in passing from a warm region to a cold one, or vice versa, the body requires, as a protection against epidemics, an accompanying medicine. All travelers and voyagers admit this. It is equally necessary to acclimate the system in passing the confines of one season and entering upon another. Autumn is gone and winter is here. Prepare the frame and the constitution to meet the change by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This inestimable vegetable tonic increases the staminal strength of those who take it, and renders them proof to a great extent against the devitalizing power of cold and damp. These two agents are as prolific of disease as tropical heat and animal vigor each vigor as this healthful and pure tonic diffuses through the whole organization—is a repellant they cannot master. A large proportion of the colds, catarrhs, and pulmonary complaints which prevail in winter, might be avoided, by strengthening and regulating the system in advance with this invigorant and alterative. Not that it is recommended as a specific for those complaints, but as a preventative of their causes. On the other hand, it is not only a preventative of, but a specific for the indigestion, intestinal irregularities, malarious fevers, bilious attacks, and nervous affection, superinduced by a chilly and damp atmosphere.

DRY GOODS.

Prices Reduced FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

BLACK SILKS,
STRIPED SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,
BLACK IRISH POPLINS,
COLORED IRISH POPLINS,
BLACK REPPS,
COLORED REPPS,
CASHMERES, MERINOS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
BIARRITZ, SATINES,
ALPACAS, MOHAIRS,
PLAIDS, SHAWLS,
SACQUES, SILK VELVETS,
VELVETEENS, QUILTS,
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.

FINE FURS,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY.

EDUCATIONAL.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.
(FOR RESIDENT CADETS ONLY).
Session Reopens Wednesday, Jan'y 3, 1872.
Thorough Instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics and English, is imparted by West Point Graduates and other competent Professors.
Attention is given to the Personal Habits and Moral Training of Cadets.
For Circulars apply to C. H. PAULSON, Esq., No. 71 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

BEAVER
Seminary and Musical Institute.
Rev. R. T. TAYLOR, D. D., Principal.
Opens its Winter Session January 2, 1872.
An established, rigorous School, with an ample and efficient Faculty, aims not to be the cheapest, but the best.
Seminary Hall is now ready for Boys, who are under the immediate care of the Principal and all at his table.
12Tths

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP
—The Partnership existing between J. M. GAZZAM, JOHN SHANNON and WM. H. LOWE, under the firm name of
GAZZAM & CO.
Was dissolved November 15th, 1871.
J. M. GAZZAM,
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law,
PITTSBURGH.
OFFICES, No. 96 FIFTH AVENUE.

STENCILS
Burning Brands for Cigar Makers, Brewers, Distillers and others; all kinds of Fancy Burning Brands for any grade of Cigars. Special attention is invited to the Celebrated "Eureka Cigar Box Brand," manufactured at short notice, at W. A. BUNTING'S Stencil and Engraving Rooms, 184 Liberty street, corner Virgin alley, Pittsburgh, Pa. 7th

HORNE & CO.'S COLUMN.

GRAND CLEARANCE AND Holiday Sale, AT PENN AVENUE STORES.
Jos. Horne & Co.
Fresh and Choice Goods!!
RARE BARGAINS
In Every Department.
Many Goods at Less than Importers' Prices.
WE WOULD INVITE PARTICULAR NOTICE TO OUR LINE OF
Handkerchiefs,
Which for extent, variety and low price for quality, has not been equalled by any of our former sales.
Ladies' Hemmed and Hemstitched, Ladies' Embroidered, Initial, Shear Lawn and Mourning Handkerchiefs, every quality, ranging from 5 cents to $3 25 each.
ALL LINEN HEMSTITCHED, at 9 CENTS.
EXTRA FINE QUALITY AT $2 00 PER DOZEN.
INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS in Fancy Boxes, one-half doz. each, all Letters.
In REAL LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, we have just opened an extra fine assortment. Pointe Gauze, Applique, Duchess, Honiton, Valenciennes and Imitation Val. and Duchess Lace Handkerchiefs, from 25 cents and upward.
CHILDREN'S HANDKERCHIEFS,
A Large Assortment in Every Quality.
THE LARGEST AND FINEST SELECTION OF
Rich Real Lace Goods,
TO BE HAD ANYWHERE, CONSISTING OF
Laces, Flouncings, Edgings,
New Shapes Collars and Collarettes,
Berthas, Barbes, Fan Covers,
Linen Lace Points, and one
Applique Polinaise Robe,
With Over Dress and Court Train Complete.
EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS IN
IMITATION LACE, COLLARS, COLLARETTES AND SETTS,
AT 25 CENTS AND UP.
LINEN SETTS,
In single Rows, Lace Trimmed, Embroidered and Braided. We offer an unsurpassed line of these Goods at 65 cents and upward.
Lace Tidies, Stand Covers,
Wall Screens, Lamp Mats,
Infants' Lace and Embroidered Caps,
Robes and Waists,
Damask and Huck Towels, Napkins,
Doilies, and Damask Table Linens,
Full Size Damask Towels,
AT $3 PER DOZEN—VERY CHEAP.
KID GLOVES,
BEST BARGAINS OF THE SEASON.
60 Doz. Two Button, at $1 Per Pair.
50 Doz. Real Kid, at $1 25 Per Pair.
Cloth, Berlin and Fur Top Gloves,
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN, IN GREAT VARIETY.
Ladies' Underwear
IN MUSLIN, CAMBRIC, LINEN AND MERINO
Drawers and Vests,
EVERY QUALITY.
CHEMISE, NIGHT DRESSES, DRAWERS, SKIRTS, ELEGANT NIGHT DRESSES, LACE TRIMMED AND EMBROIDERED BRIDAL SETTS.
ALL AT VERY LOW PRICES.
WHITE AND COLORED MERINO SKIRTS, AT $1 00.
FELT SKIRTS,
STAMPED, EMBOSSED, BRAIDED AND VELVET TRIMMED.
HOSIERY,
Plain and Fancy, every grade, style and quality, for Ladies, Misses and Children, at reduced figures.
SLIPPER PATTERNS,
OTTOMAN COVERS,
CHAIR STRIPS, &C.
LADIES' SCARFS AND TIES.
Now open, the most complete assortment of SCARFS AND TIES in the city.
FRINGE AND SILK SCARFS, at 50c, all colors.
Gros Grain and Taffeta Ribbons,
ALL THE NEW SHADES.
FEATHERS.
OSTRICH PLUMES, TIPS,
FANCY FEATHERS, AIGRETTES, &c
Ladies' Cloaks and Sacques.
The Latest London and Paris Novelties of Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, Embroidered and Braided House Jackets, will be sold at cost to close the season.
We would also call attention to and invite an examination of our stock of
Black Dress Silks.
A new assortment of BONNET, TELILLARDS, THE GOLDEN WHEEL and other approved makes, ranging in price from $1 25 to $7 50 per yard.
NOVELTIES.
IN LADIES' FINE SHELL AND PEARL PORTMONNAIES.
REAL RUSSIA LEATHER PORTMONNAIES AND SATCHELS.
FANCY BRUSHES.
JET AND SHELL JEWELRY.
FINE CARVED AND SPANGLED PEARL AND IVORY FANS, very handsome for a Christmas Present.
GENTLEMEN'S
Furnishing Department
Velveteen and Cloth House and Smoking Jackets
Robes de Chambres, Cardigan Jackets.
Kid, Dog Skin, Buck, Calf and Castor Plush Lined and Plain Gloves,
Fancy Scarfs, Ties, Cravats, Fancy Mufflers.
Cashmere, Merino and Shaker Half Hose.
UNDERWEAR, White, Clouded and Scarlet, every grade, in great variety.
SILK UMBRELLAS.
All at Very Lowest Prices.
Strangers and Customers are respectfully invited to call and examine.

ARE YOU ANNOYED? WITH
Rats, Mice, Roaches.
If so, you can rid your House, Cellar or Stable, by trying
Abel's Vermin Exterminator.
It has no equal as a Banisher. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail, at
CHAS. ABEL & CO.'S,
No. 172 WYLIE AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

DRY GOODS.
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
ALL THE BEST PRINTS,
AT 10 CENTS PER YARD.
At 6¼ and 8½c, Good Fast Colored Prints.
At 12½c, Plaid Delains, good styles, best cloths.
At 12½c, Book-fold Barred Flannels.
At 12½c, Plain Gray Carpet.
At 25c, Heavy Twilled Gray Flannels.
At 20c, Tycoon Reps, for Wrappers.
At 25c, Heavy Double Warp Poplins, extra good.
At 25c, Fine Striped Poplins, a decided bargain.
At 25c, Fine French Chintzes, beautiful styles.
At 37½c, Satine Cloths, all the new Winter Shades—a great bargain.
At 60c, Japanese Silks, Plaid and Striped.
At 90c, Black Waterproof Cloth, an extra bargain.
At 50c, Men's Shetland Shirts and Drawers.
At 50 and 60c, All-Wool Shoulder Shawls.
At $1 and $1 25, Balmoral Skirts, extra heavy.
At $1 50 and $2 00, All-Wool Felt Skirts, Printed and Embossed Borders.
At $2 00, Fine Felt Skirts, Velvet Trimmed.
EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS IN
Dress Plaids,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.
GRAND
Clearance Sale,
To Commence Wednesday, Nov. 29th.
Being determined to Reduce our Stock to the lowest possible point before the end of the season, we have gone over our entire Stock, and marked down our goods to figures that are bound to sell them. Many articles have been Reduced to Cost, and others Below Cost.
A very handsome line of Cloth Cloaks and Sacques MUST BE SOLD, even at a sacrifice.
A large stock of Dress Trimmings, Hamburg Embroideries, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Furnishing and Millinery Goods, all bought this season, and selling at Panic Prices.
F. H. EATON,
17 Fifth Avenue.
BLACK AND COLORED
Dress Silks,
FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.
NEW STORE.
D. P. WORK
HAS OPENED A NEW
Book, Stationery, AND PERIODICAL DEPOT
IN THE
NEW HOWARD BLOCK,
91 Smithfield Street,
With an Entire New Stock of Goods usually kept in a First-class Establishment.
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
English Juveniles, Toy Books and Games,
Expressly for the Approaching Holidays.
Furs, Furs, Furs.
ELEGANT GOODS FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.
McCORD & CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A VERY LARGE FRESH STOCK OF
Ladies, Misses and Children's
FURS,
Embracing every grade, from the Lowest Qualities to the Finest SABLES, BLACK M

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention given to Collections at ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.
DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. G. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887, First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 85 and Accrued Interest.

New Allegheny Valley Railroad Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, free from all Taxes now assessed or hereafter to be assessed, for sale at 90 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 13, 1871.

We are yet unable to report any favorable change in the local discount market. The banks report themselves poor in loanable means, and cannot promise much even to their customers within the present year. Country banks have checked very closely on their accounts with our city banks, and many of them are borrowers besides. The National Banks, as well as all others, scrutinize paper offered very severely, and only such as represents commercial transactions meets with any favor as a general rule. It has been customary with many customers of banks, to buy a great deal of good paper on the street at high rates and get the same discounted at bank rates. This class of paper is almost invariably refused under the present condition of the market. It is thought that after the National Banks render their next statement to the Department at Washington, they will feel themselves freer to discount more liberally.

—In the local stock market the little that is doing shows how firmly the prices of the dividend stocks are sustained. With the exception of Pittsburgh Gas Company stock the fluctuations throughout the year are very light. Railroad company bonds—such as are largely dealt in here—have maintained also a very uniform price, Allegheny Valley 7-30s, Pittsburgh and Connellsville 6s and 7s, our different issues of city and county bonds are in high estimation as a solid investment.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117¼	117¼
U. S. Bonds of 1881, coupon	117¼	117¼
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110⅝	110⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¼	111¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113⅝	114
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115⅛	115⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115⅝	115⅝
New 5s	109¼	109¼
10-40s	109¼	109¼

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	109¼
United States 6s of 1881	117¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	110⅛
United States 5-20s of 1864	110⅛
United States 5-20s of 1865	111⅛
United States 10-40s	109¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	111⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115⅝
Union Pacific Railroad	109¼
Central Pacific Railroad, gold	109¼
Currency Pacifics	

—The Secretary of the Treasury publishes the following official notice to all the holders of the "called" United States bonds, the interest on which ceases on and after the 7th day of next March. He says:

I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein below designated, known as five-twenty bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the city of Washington, on and after the 7th day of March, 1872, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say: coupon bonds known as the second series, act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:

$50 from No. 1 to No. 5,400, both inclusive.
$100 from No. 1 to No. 13,404, both inclusive.
$500 from No. 1 to No. 7,964, both inclusive.
$1,000 from No. 1 to No. 1,718, both inclusive.

And registered bonds of the same act as follows:

$50 from No. 326 to No. 697, both inclusive.
$100 from No. 1,546 to No. 2,079, both inclusive.
$500 from No. 1,900 to No. 2,483, both inclusive.
$1,000 from No. 2,267 to No. 2,866, both inclusive.
$5,000 from No. 2,566 to No. 3,402, both inclusive.
$10,000 from No. 2,901 to No. 3,899, both inclusive.

Of the amount outstanding on the 7th day of December, as above sixteen million ($16,000,000) dollars are coupon bonds and four million ($4,000,000) are registered bonds.

Coupon bonds of the act of February 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series (all of which have been previously called for redemption), do not bear the series designation upon them, while the second, third and fourth series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "Loan Division." Secretary's office, and all registered bonds should be "assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

—The following table, made up from telegrams received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

December 9, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:15 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
C. & H.	93	93	93	93	93
Do. Scrip	86	86	86	86	86
Pittsburg	90	90	90	90	90
Reading	114	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
Harlem					
Mich. Cent.					
Lake Shore	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Illinois Cent.					
Chesa. & Ohio	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
C. & N. W.	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½
Do. pref.	86	86	86	86	86
Rock Island	103½	104	103½	103½	103½
Ft. Wayne	94	94	94	94	94
Do. pref.					
Ft. W. & Chicago					
Do. pref.					
Fort Wayne	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Ohio & Miss.	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Chic. & Milwaukee					
Do. pref.					
Toledo Pref.					
N. J. Central	112				
Quotes	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½
W. U. Tel.	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½
Pacific Mail	49	49	49	49	49
Adams Ex.		60			
Wells', Ex.		48½			
American Ex.		60½			
So. Ex.		39½			
Gold	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Bids.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	58½	
Philadelphia and Erie	25	
Lehigh Navigation	47½	
Catawissa preferred	44½	
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	48¾	
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60¾	
North Pennsylvania Railroad	69½	
Camden and Amboy Railroad	134¾	
Schuylkill Navigation	19¾	
Reading	57¾	

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo building,) dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

December 12.—There was a brisk demand for all grades of pig iron, and the arrivals being only moderate a further advance was established on nearly all grades, and the market closed steady. We quote:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL.

No. 1 foundry	$ 43
No. 2 foundry	40@41

COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.

Missouri	$50@55 Car-wheel.

STONE COAL IRON.

No. 1 foundry	$41@42 Forge
No. 2 foundry	

BLOOMS PER TON.

Charcoal	$99

SCRAP IRON.

Cast	$1 40@1 50 Wrought

RAW IRON.

Common 2	Charcoal

RIDGE PER KEG.

Horse shoes	$5 00@5 25 Mule shoes

Enquirer.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, December 13.—Wheat dull but firm; No 1 red winter $1 47; No 2 $1 38. Corn firm; new 55c. Oats better at 40c. Refined petroleum active and firm at 24¼@24½c; crude firm at 9c in

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, December 13, 1871.

Cattle.

REMARKS.—The run of cattle thus far this week has been heavy, and of a good quality, comparing favorably with the arrivals of previous weeks. The prospects for the balance of the week are not dactering, as too many are coming in, and purchasers seem disposed to offer lower figures, and if they are not acceded to, will hold off. Some fancy lots sold up above $7 00, but these were an exception, the ruling rates to-day being as follows:

EXTRA, 1,200 to 1,300 steer, $5 25 to $6 25; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $4 25 to $4 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $4 00 to $4 25; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $3 00 to $4 00; Texas steers, $3 00 to $3 50; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $3 50 to $4 00.

Hogs.

The run of hogs has been heavy all week, and still the cry is they come. The market closed dull and dragging. Should the arrivals continue heavy and the weather moderate, a decidedly dull market will rule. Following were the current rates of the market this evening: Extra, Philadelphia, $4 65@cood to prime, Pittsburgh, 225 to 250 $4 50; good to prime, New York, 180 to 220 $4 40; still fat hogs, $4 20; rough to common $3 50.

Sheep.

In consequence of the heavy arrivals of sheep and the number reported on the way prices have declined 3c from last week's prices. The prospect for the balance of the week is not looked upon as good, though it may disappoint the expectations of the knowing ones. We give the following as the closing rates of the day: Extra 100 to 110 lbs, $5 75 to $6 25; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 50 to $5 00; common to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 25 to $4 50; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 75 to $4 00; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $2 00.

Sales.

The following sales are reported by the principal dealers in live stock for the past three days from which the reader can draw his own conclusions:

Hogs.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
108	15,340	$4 50	101	22,340	$4 40
105	15,740	4 40	114	24,270	4 45
24	3,100	4 35	67	15,300	4 50
59	b o	4 40	153	37,850	4 50
102	20,310	4 65	234	50,640	4 65
94	22,570	4 40	199	42,640	4 45
110	26,370	4 40	108	26,750	4 40
103	26,660	4 50	167	36,670	4 40
91	20,050	4 65	116	25,710	4 37
97	21,110	4 65	124	27,550	4 45
19	4,140	4 25	4	960	4 25
83	17,750	4 30	40	12,000	4 40
32	7,170	4 30	41	11,000	4 40
53	13,780	4 40	80	20,470	4 45
63	13,180	4 40	66	14,860	4 40
70	14,570	4 40	56	11,530	4 40
129	26,800	4 35	50	11,000	4 25
14	2,250	4 50	52	11,750	4 50
12	2,500	4 50	52	11,330	4 50
70	14,610	4 60	71	15,530	4 60

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

Compromise on the Retrenchment Committee.

Bitter Debate in Republican Caucus.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 13, 1871.

The Retrenchment Committee.

Senator Morton, in an expression used to-night, gave a key to the proceedings of the Senate to-day and yesterday. He said that he regarded Trumbull's resolution providing for the appointment of a Retrenchment Committee as an attack upon the administration. This difference of opinion among Republican Senators as to the advisability of appointing such a committee led to another caucus this morning, which far from settled the question. In this caucus, which lasted two hours, and which was characterized by bitter personal flings, taunts and retorts, a resolution was agreed to providing for the appointment of a standing Retrenchment Committee, to which should be referred all matters arising from corruption in the public service. This resolution was drawn up by Morton, and was subsequently offered in the open Senate by Anthony, and it was no sooner read by the Clerk than Trumbull submitted as an amendment thereto his original resolution, somewhat modified, but which still gave the committee power to investigate alleged abuses of its own motion, and also authority to send for persons and papers, and to sit during the recess. With the question thus put squarely before it, the Senate at once plunged into an acrimonious debate. The administration Senators, under the lead of Anthony, Conkling and Morton, labored to show that the present administration was so honest that it needed no investigating, Schurz and Trumbull the opposition. The Missouri Senator took the report of the Retrenchment Committee made last spring for his text, and exposed the frauds and abuses which have grown up in New York under the general order system.- During his remarks, and in replying to a question of Senator Patterson, formerly of that Committee, it came out that Secretary Boutwell wrote a letter last winter, strongly condemning the general order system, which letter was sent with other papers to the Government printing office, but which was not printed with the balance of the Committee's report. In explanation of this omission, Senator Patterson significantly said that it might have been mislaid or lost, but what exactly became of it he did not know. Conkling, as usual whenever the Custom House is alluded to, went into a defense of its administration, and also drew largely upon the report for his defence of this institution. It was the intention of the administration Senators to set out the debate on this question to-day, but a motion to adjourn was finally adopted on the distinct understanding that there should be a vote taken to-morrow, when Wilson and Trumbull are booked for speeches. The vote of the Senate on the question of appointing this committee stands about 25 to 32 in favor of Anthony's compromise proposition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 13, 1871.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH COMMISSION

Resumed their session to day,. In the case of John Holmes Hanna *vs.* the United States, the Commissioners decide that the claimant cannot be held liable for injuries caused by acts of rebels.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 13.

CONDITION OF THE OCEAN BANK.

The statement of the Receiver of the Ocean Bank to-day shows the liabilities to be $1,316,000; assets $1,500,000. Of the latter amount $1,000,000 are good, probably so. The stock of the Ocean Bank sold at twenty to-day against eighty two days ago.

RUSSIA PLEASED AT THE GRAND DUKE'S RECEPTION.

The St. Petersburg papers say the steamship Java, express great satisfaction at the reception given the Grand Duke. The German papers ridicule the reception.

BLACKMAILING THE SHIPPING INTEREST..

The Joint Commission of the Ship Owners' Association on the subject of harbor abuses report that the amount of blackmail levied on the shipping is not less than $200,000 annually by a single harbor master. The total tax upon the commerce of the port for mere berthing or mooring of vessels by the aid of harbor masters is moderately computed at a million per year.

Not one tenth of this amount is legal. The Supreme Court of the United States has in two instances decided that all tonnage tax on shipping by State authority is unconstitutional, notwithstanding which these fees are regularly collected through the Custom House, solely because a commission is allowed for the collection. The Committee suggests the total abolition of the system of harbor masters as illegal and unnecessary, and recommend that the entire control of the docks and movements of vessels be placed under the direction of the Dock Commission, and remain free from expense to shipping except the prescribed tonnage, and that the co-operation of the Committee on Seventy be asked in favor of this reform.

WHY NOT ?

It is reported that General Butler is to defend Jim Irving on his next trial.

THE INTERNATIONAL PARADE.

It is reported that the Police Commissioners will revoke the order forbidding the International parade.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 13, 1871, 7:30 P.M.)

PROBABILITIES.

The thermometer will probably rise throughout the Missouri Valley, but fall on Thursday on the Gulf coast. Cloudy weather will prevail from Kentucky north and eastward, with snow to-night very probably from Maryland to Maine. The lowest barometer will advance northward over New England, preceded by increasing easterly winds, and followed on Thursday by fresh northwest winds and cloudy weather in the Middle and Eastern States. Cloudy weather will continue on the Gulf coast; partially cloudy weather and rising temperature in the interior of the Gulf and Southern States. Cautionary signals will continue at Cape May, New York, Oswego and Rochester.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

In the Ku Klux Court at Columbia, South Carolina, yesterday, a witness confessed that he was a member of the Klan, which, he said, was formed in 1868 for self defence and to prevent incendiarism. The town of Yorkville was threatened to be destroyed by negroes, and many gin houses had already been burned. The witness promised to tell all he knew to show the urgent need of an organization for defensive purposes.

A document has been issued by prominent Cuban insurgents, who have lately surrendered to the Government, and which is signed by the two Recios, Sandivar, several Aqueras, three Horras, Betancourt, Melchor, Bernal, two Varonas and over thirty-two hundred others of less importance. It is dated at Puerto Principe, and says in future we will adhere to the throne of Spain, and are now disposed to aid the Government. We have been our illusion vanish, because the people failed to support us, and foreigners failed to send us aid. The Government of Spain is now strong enough to maintain the integrity of her territory. That a people is left standing in the whole country between Las Tunas and Nuevitas, and the universal peace that prevails is terrible. All the hopes of the insurgents of succeeding politically have been given up, and the destruction of country has been rapidly going on. Fifteen thousand insurgents have surrendered during the past year in the Central Department, and state individually and collectively that they are ready to perform whatever duty may be required of them as good and honest Spaniards.

The steamship Siberia, from Liverpool, has arrived at Boston.

A new counterfeit fifty dollar greenback, new issue, was passed yesterday in Cincinnati by a man from the Indian country, and detected at one of the banks. The bill is one-eighth of an inch shorter than the genuine one, and of inferior paper. It is well executed and calculated to deceive in commercial circles not noted in counterfeit detections. Both vignettes are good, the eyes of the female figure look obliquely to the left instead of the front.

Yesterday afternoon a heavy freight train coming east on the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad ran off an embankment near St. Marys, instantly killing John O'Neal, engineer, and Dan Griffin, fireman, and making a complete wreck of the engine, tender and fourteen cars and their contents, including one hundred and fifty hogs. Some track repairers had taken up a number of rails and just replaced them, and had spiked all but two. These spread when the engine struck them and the whole train went over the embankment about thirty feet high at that point, with the above results.

Governor Hoffman yesterday informed a committee of the New York International that he could not determine what course he would pursue in regard to the contemplated parade until he heard from the police authorities.

Alex. Bareproman, James E. Tonis, gunsmith, and John L. Blythe, were arrested at Salt Lake City yesterday, by the United States Marshal, on a warrant charging them with the murder of Dr. Robinson, in October, 1865. It will be remembered Robinson was assassinated at midnight in a public street, in Salt Lake, with a shot and pistol.

A convention assembled at Detroit yesterday in the interest of the project for cheaper and better water communication between the East and West, particularly by a ship canal around the falls of Niagara. Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, was chosen permanent chairman. A committee reported a memorial and resolution expressing the opinion that the proposed ship canal was of national importance, and requesting an appropriation from Congress for its construction; asking the Legislature of New York to permit the general Government to enter upon its territory in order to carry out the project. An amendment was offered providing that if the project should fail then the convention would appeal to the Canadian government to enlarge the canal. This, however, was withdrawn, and another adopted to the effect that one or more water routes, by which the steam boats of the Mississippi can reach the harbor and unload into the vessels of the great lakes are of such importance to 90 many States east and west that it has become a matter of national importance. A committee was appointed to proceed to Washington and urge the passage of the bill to build the canal on Congress.

All efforts to procure a jury for the trial of Tom McGehan at Dayton, Ohio, have thus far failed.

STATE POLITICS.

Samuel Beaty, Esq., of Mifflin county, has been elected delegate to represent Mifflin and Juniata counties in the next Republican State Convention, and instructed to support Hon. J. B. Packer, of Northumberland, for Governor.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Prince Gets Some Sleep.

LONDON, December 14, 1:40 A. M.—An official dispatch from Sandringham, dated at one o'clock this morning, says: The Prince of Wales is less restless. There is no increase of exhaustion, and he has had some sleep. The Queen and the Princess Alexandra continue well. Prince Louis of Hesse has arrived at Sandringham.

The Turkish Ambassador went to Sandringham yesterday as representative of the diplomatic body. Archbishop Manning has ordered prayers in the Catholic churches for the recovery of the Prince. The illness of the Prince creates anxiety throughout Ireland.

The Republicans and Democrats of London are about to send an address of condolence to the Queen.

A telegram from Jaffa reports that most satisfactory and interesting observations were taken of the eclipse of the sun on Monday. The weather was splendid.

SALT LAKE CITY

Arrest of the Murderers of Dr. Robinson.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, December 13.—Considerable excitement was occasioned to-day by the arrest of the murderers of Dr. Robinson. The accused were remanded to jail to await a hearing to-morrow before Judge McKean. The prisoners are all Mormons, and the officers assert that there is positive evidence of their guilt. The deceased was killed in front of his own house, having been called out on pretense that he was wanted professionally.

The retention of General Maxwell as Register of the Land Office is highly gratifying to the Gentiles, but the Mormons are disgusted.

The Pioneer Mining and Tunneling Company has been incorporated, capital two hundred thousand dollars.

POLITICAL.

The Union League and the Presidency.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13.—The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America met to day. An able discourse was delivered by Gov. Geary, in which he particularly warned the Republican party against the passive policy now proclaimed by the Democrats, denouncing it as a snare. The national officers were re-elected for next year. A series of resolutions were adopted heartily indorsing the administration of Gen. Grant, and pledging the Union League to sustain the Republican nominee, whoever he may be, for President in 1872.

Caucus of Missouri Republicans.

ST. LOUIS, December 13.—A Jefferson City special says the liberal Republican caucus to-night was attended by eighteen members of the House. A meeting of the State Liberal Committee will be held on Thursday, when the